

# THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

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## THE AMERICAN

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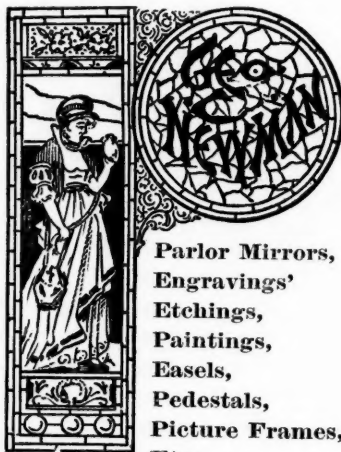
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*We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of Protection; we protest against its destruction as proposed by the President and his party. They serve the interests of Europe. We will support the interests of America. We accept the issue, and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The Protective system must be maintained.*—[REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PLATFORM.]

*The Republican party favors a foreign policy which shall do no wrong to the weakest neighbor, and shall brook no indignity from any power on earth, and by insisting on fair play on sea and land shall through justice insure peace with all nations.*—[NEW YORK REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.]

## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE sub-committee of the Finance Committee of the Senate has reported the new Revenue bill to the whole Committee. It is hoped that the Committee will complete its discussion this week, and report it next Monday. The provisions of the measure are kept secret as yet, but the following points are understood to be settled:

(1). The duties on wools of the higher grades are to be raised one cent a pound, at Senator Sherman's instance.

(2). The duties on raw sugars are to be reduced one-half, being now between 79 and 82 per cent. according to various estimates.

(3). There will be no increase of the duties on tin-plate, probably because that would cause an increase of revenue for some years to come, as our present establishments for its manufacture are not capable of producing it in the quantity required by the national demand.

(4). Alcohol used in the arts is to be exempted from the internal revenue tax, with careful provision against the fraudulent abuse of this provision by makers of whiskey.

(5). The whole of the internal revenue tax on tobacco, or at least that on leaf tobacco, will be repealed. There is some hesitation on this point among the Republican Senators, but the more sweeping proposal is likely to carry the day. At the same time the duty on imported tobacco is so altered as to shut out the competition of Sumatra leaf tobacco.

(6). Jute butts, manilla, sisal grass and several other articles not produced in this country are transferred to the Free List, but the other articles so transferred by the Mills bill—salt, wool, lumber, etc.—are taken off it.

A moderate estimate puts the reduction the bill will effect at \$65,000,000 a year. This will be a continuation of the policy followed by the Republican party ever since the War. The Congresses in which it controlled the House effected reductions amounting to \$362,504,569 while those—exactly equal in number—in which the Democrats controlled it, reduced the revenue by \$6,368,935.

It is not proposed either by General Harrison or by any one representing the effort for his election, that there should be an excess of revenue collected for the purpose of buying bonds at a premium. On the contrary the Republicans in the Senate have matured and offered a bill which will diminish the revenues to the level of the probable needs of the government. The present question of purchasing bonds relates simply to the idle sum already on hand and such additions as will be made to it before any measure of revenue reduction can take effect. This idle sum is now said to be a hundred millions or more, and it will be added to, month by month, until the revenue laws are changed and the new ones come into operation.

As to this, then, criticism of the Treasury Department for the policy it has pursued during the year is perfectly just. It has not bought bonds to the extent of its idle money, but it has let this idle money increase, and has put a large part of it on deposit in favored banks. Mr. Cleveland himself said last December that this procedure was "exceedingly objectionable," and so it is. Whatever might be said in favor of putting the ordinary balances of the Government on deposit in "designated depositories," while they were temporarily awaiting use, there can be no excuse for a policy of thus depositing money not needed or to be needed at all, when bonds might be purchased with it. The New York *Sun* remarks:

"Secretary Fairchild has raised his limit for the purchase of United States 4 per cent. bonds to 130, and at that figure has just bought \$6,340,350 of them. In January last the Secretary could have purchased these bonds at from 125 to 126. In the same month of January he deposited with certain favored National banks \$30,000,000 and upward of public money free of interest, with which he could have bought \$24,000,000 of bonds. Adding to the 130 he is now paying for them the 2 per cent. interest paid since January, brings their cost to the Government up to 132, as against say 126, which the cost would have been if he had bought them in January. Here is a dead loss to the National Treasury of 6 per cent. on \$24,000,000, or \$1,440,000, and a corresponding profit to the banks which bought the bonds and pledged them to the Treasury. This might have been avoided, and could have been avoided by the exercise of a little common sense. What says the President?"

THE way in which Mr. Harrison refers to the Oleomargarine tax in his letter of acceptance, has been thought puzzling by some readers. It simply is a hint to the advocates of the entire repeal of the Internal Revenue taxes that their proposal is not feasible. Nobody proposes to repeal that tax, and so long as it continues the machinery of the Bureau must be maintained. And the cost of the Bureau—on which the advocates of entire repeal so much insist—would be very much the same whether oleomargarine stood alone, or whiskey and beer were associated with it as objects of internal taxation. The Free Whiskey plan, therefore, would not enable the government to retire from the business of collecting Internal Revenue, as its advocates argue.

The clause of the Mills bill which would lighten the burden of national taxation on beer and whiskey is as follows:

Sec. 40. That all clauses of section 3244 of the revised statutes and all laws amendatory thereof, and all other laws which impose any special taxes upon manufacturers of stills, retail dealers in liquors, and retail dealers in malt liquors are hereby repealed.

This clause is omitted from the copies of the bill published by the National Democratic Committee, by *The New York Evening Post* and by *The Philadelphia Times*. The latter has mutilated its edition of the bill still farther by omitting—

Sec. 29. That whenever in any statute denouncing any violation of the internal revenue laws as a felony, crime, or misdemeanor, there is prescribed in such statute a minimum punishment, less than which minimum no fine, penalty, or imprisonment is authorized to be imposed, every such minimum punishment is hereby abolished, and the court or judge in every such case shall have discretion to impose any fine, penalty, imprisonment, or punishment not exceeding the limit authorized by such statute, whether such fine, penalty, imprisonment, or punishment be less or greater than the said minimum so prescribed.

This clause leaves it to the discretion of the judge to punish illicit distillers, traders without a license, and the like, by a merely nominal fine. Both clauses are directly in the interest of the liquor traffic and its worst representatives. Both would reduce the revenue the country now derives from taxes on that traffic. In some districts and under some judges the revenue might disappear altogether, but there would be no reduction of the salaried officials we maintain to collect it. Both are the

work of the party which is horrified at the suggestion of a repeal of the tax.

MR. SHERMAN has taken a dignified and courageous course with regard to the difficulties with Canada. While he voted to reject a Treaty which involved a flagitious surrender of the rights of our fishermen in the ports of the Dominion, he fails to see how that vote committed him to waging war upon our neighbors to the north. Instead of that, he would propose more intimate relations, in which the present grounds of difference would disappear. He sees nothing in the principles of Protection to require the permanent exclusion of the Canadians from the absolute freedom of trade and intercourse which we have within the Union, if they also will adopt the same restrictions upon trade with countries whose competition would be injurious to America. If this necessitates political incorporation, he is ready for that. But, as we understand him, he is ready for a Customs Union without trenching on the independence of Canada or its political relations to the rest of the British Empire.

Just at this moment, when the bad example of Mr. Cleveland is leading many Republicans to treat diplomacy as a branch of our political game of chess, it is especially admirable in Mr. Sherman to rise to a higher point of view, and to think not merely of the next election but of the next century. Yet some of our English friends profess to see in his speech nothing more than another political move, and to pity the country where the political situation is such as to suggest such devices. The truth is that Americans are not so eager to take in Canada with its diverse and turbulent elements as our English cousins are apt to imagine. The proposals Mr. Sherman makes, hold out no tempting bait to the average American. If the Dominion were to ask admission to the Union to-morrow, there would be some hesitancy about opening the door. And if it were opened, it would be the value of the three seaboard provinces,—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Columbia,—which would decide us as compensating the burden of the centre of the country. It is to the better side of the American character, to its love of peace and good neighborhood that Mr. Sherman's words appeal.

At last official intelligence has arrived of the rejection of the Chinese Treaty by the imperial government. There are three possible explanations of this event. The first is that the Senate's amendments were regarded as asking too much. This is hardly probable in view of the language of acquiescence used by the Chinese minister, when those amendments were transmitted to him by the State Department. The second is that China was offended by the introduction of Mr. Scott's Chinese Restriction bill while the Treaty was still under discussion. It is not to be forgotten that there is continuous telegraphic communication between Washington and Peking by way of Europe, and that it was the duty of the Chinese minister to communicate the contents and prospects of the bill at once to his own government. And certainly a more discourteous piece of legislation never was proposed in Congress, nor one more doubtful of validity in view of our treaty obligations. It is pleasant to observe that some of the strongest men on both sides of the Senate recorded their votes against its passage. Should it appear that the bill was the cause of the defeat of the treaty whose rejection it assumed, there will be no possibility of denying the poetical justice of the result. And in this connection it is to be remembered that it embodied all those amendments which the Senate proposed to the original Treaty.

Another possible hypothesis is that the rejection of the Treaty is due to considerations of Chinese relations to other countries. We do not think it likely that England exerted any influence hostile to the treaty: it is not her interest to do so. The larger the concessions made to America, the more of the same sort she can ask in the case of her Australian colonies, who are just as determined as we are to exclude Chinese labor from competition with European. But it is not improbable that the irritation caused in China by the recent Australian legislation, and its confirmation by

the Home government without the slightest reference to the wishes of China, has helped to set the imperial government against all such legislation and treaties sanctioning it. China at this moment is in much the same mood as Italy since the investigation of Italian immigration into the United States touched her national pride.

THE Senate has passed the House bill to raise the Commission-ership of Agriculture to the rank of a Cabinet office. But it struck out the clause removing the Weather Bureau from the War Department to this new one. This we think was a mistake. The Bureau exists for the benefit of the farmers of the country more than for any other use. It therefore belongs more immediately to that department of the government than to any other. And certainly the army officers who have had it in charge have not achieved any such marked success in its management as calls for its retention under their care.

We hope however that the House will not allow the bill to fail because of this change. It is a measure of great importance, as setting a precedent for the same official recognition of our great industries in the organization of our government as has been accorded in the construction of cabinets in Europe. As a matter of course other branches of American industry will be represented by one or more members of the Cabinet at no distant date.

It will be remembered that not long after the defeat of 1884, General Logan predicted a victory for the Republicans in 1888 for reasons which he was the first to indicate. He reminded us that the voters who came of age in 1884 were born during the War, when the Republicans were in the field. But the return of the soldiers after the War was over was followed by the birth of a great number of children of Republican parentage, the marriages of soldiers being an especial feature of American society in those years. These make up the majority of the voters who have come of age in time to vote in 1888. They have been watching these new voters with some attention in Indiana, and they say that General Logan's estimate is vindicated. By far the greater part of those who have come of age since 1884 are Republicans, and they will help to swell the majority for General Harrison. In some instances Republican clubs of them have been organized and they are called "Logan's Boys" with reference to his prediction. The young men of the country are not going to take up their quarters in what Mr. Garfield called the Democratic graveyard. Even in the Eastern colleges, where Free Trade doctrines are still defiantly taught, a majority of the students in recent classes have pronounced for Protection.

MR. CLEVELAND deserves some credit for removing from the Chicago post-mastership Mr. S. Corning Judd, although we fail to see why men like Mr. Jones of Indianapolis and Mr. Haggerty of Philadelphia should be spared, while Mr. Judd is sacrificed to Reform. It is not that he has been a more scandalous administrator of the post-office entrusted to him, for that he could not have been. It is not that he evaded the Civil Service law more persistently, for that also is impossible. It is not that he gave the public more reason to complain of delays and failures in the delivery of postal matter. Indianapolis and Philadelphia are fully up to the worst record he could make. The only points of difference are that Mr. Judd collected political assessments, through his law-partner with a bolder evasion of the law than had been attempted elsewhere, and that Mr. Hale's Committee had not yet reached Chicago. The Administration has found it has scandals enough to carry, and probably does not care to enlarge the list. So Mr. Judd steps out and down, and Mr. Newberry, President of the Iroquois Club, takes his place. The change hardly can be for the worse.

THE presence of Mr. H. T. Pettifer in this country as a representative of the Protectionist party in Great Britain is a sign of the times. For more than five hundred years England was a Protectionist country, and every one of her great industries owes its



strength and some of them their very existence to long persistence in that policy. Not a yard of cotton cloth ever would have been woven in England, but for the duties and prohibitions laid on imported cotton by English Tariffs that were in force as late as 1832. But having got to the top by the Protection ladder, she now tries to kick it down not only for herself but for other people. As a consequence her agriculture has been prostrated, and several important industries brought to the verge of ruin. Her sugar-refining has just been saved by a transaction in which her government abandoned Free Trade principles. Her silk industry never has rallied from the blow inflicted on it by the Cobden Treaty of 1860, and not a yard of dress silks is now woven in the British islands. Those silks once held the highest place in the markets by reason of their solid wearing qualities. They cannot now be had for love or money, the greasy and flimsy products of the Lyons looms having destroyed the manufacture by their cheapness. As a consequence the wealth of the nation has ceased to increase with its old rapidity, and the working classes feel the pinch the first. Mr. Pettifer represents an association of unqualified Protectionists among the workingmen, who have pledged themselves to vote for any candidate for Parliament, who will commit himself to that policy. They are not "Fair Traders" but Protectionists, and like all other genuine members of that school they wish other countries to adopt or maintain the policy they propose for their own.

Mr. Pettifer has addressed large audiences of workingmen in Boston and New York on the subject, urging them to stand by the Tariff and its friends. He is in this country by invitation of the Home Market Club of Boston, and he probably will remain until after the election.

THE *Saturday Evening Gazette*, of Boston, was a Mugwump newspaper in 1884. It is a Mugwump newspaper still, and it advocates the election of General Harrison to the Presidency. It holds that the business of the Independent in politics is to vote out one party after another, until he force some party to accept the principle of Reform and live up to it. As for the Tariff, that is a Congressional rather than a Presidential question, and the Civil Service is the one matter for which the president is personally responsible. In 1884, it says, the Mugwumps found the Republicans coming short of the mark, both in their past performances and in their selection of a new candidate. In 1888, the Democrats come short just as much in both these respects. It is admitted that Mr. Cleveland has disappointed the hopes he encouraged in 1884. Gen. Harrison promises to do all the Reformers can reasonably ask. The *Springfield Republican* asks, "what assurance have we that he will do any better than Mr. Cleveland has done?" The *Gazette* replies that that of itself is a confession of judgment against Mr. Cleveland, and that even if there be this uncertainty, Gen. Harrison is the man to elect now and to defeat in 1892 if he prove as unfaithful to his pledges as Mr. Cleveland has proved.

This certainly is a case of Mugwump consistency which deserves honorable mention. If there be a party which regards the reform of the Civil Service as a paramount issue in American politics, it can do nothing else than vote for the Republican candidate this year. But we fear there is no such party, and we are not clear that if there had been one in 1884, it would have voted for Mr. Cleveland. The *Gazette* takes the professions of its friends too seriously. As they now admit, they think Free Trade takes rank before Reform.

MR. WARNER MILLER is a brave man. There were two temptations before him with regard to his candidacy for the governorship of New York, but he has put them both aside. One was to sunder his fortunes from those of General Harrison by letting national questions alone in his speeches, and thus securing the vote of the Mugwumps, who hate Governor Hill as heartily as they love Mr. Cleveland. But Mr. Miller is the Republican candidate for the governorship, and he declines to appear in any

other capacity. He talks Tariff and criticises Mr. Cleveland as vigorously as if there was not a Mugwump in the State.

The other was to conciliate the saloon interest by saying soft things, or at least going no farther than the platform of his party did. Instead of that he declares war upon the saloons, declaring New York has far too many of them, and that their power in politics is a malign influence which should be checked. High Tariff and High License are the two points on which he rests his candidacy, and he will deserve the success which we believe he will secure.

INSIDE the Democratic party of New York there is not the harmony which promises victory. Mr. Hill's friends are sore over Mr. Cleveland's failure thus far to give his candidacy an endorsement like that he gave to that excellent Christian gentleman Colonel Fellows. The *World* assures them that he is heartily favorable to Mr. Hill, but the *Times* and the *Evening Post* have been asserting the contrary. In one town the disaffected Democrats have hung out a Hill banner with Harrison and Morton appended as the national candidates. They especially resent the retention of a few Republicans in offices which they regard as the perquisites of their own party. They never have forgiven the "exception" Mr. Cleveland made in the case of the New York Post-office in response to the urgent appeals of the Mugwumps, and they want as few of such exceptions as possible. This probably explains the removal of Mr. Jackson, who has been for twenty years the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service in that and the adjoining State, although his experience and his ability seemed to designate him as especially worthy of a permanent place in the service. The *Post* speaks of the removal as "a very unfortunate thing,"—a mild censure which indicates its readiness to palliate Mr. Cleveland's political sins, but at the same time betrays its vexation. The removal is as much a political move to propitiate the machine Democrats as the Retaliation message was to capture the votes of the Irish and the fishermen. But the President cannot stop with this. He must identify his fortunes with those of Mr. Hill, or the friends of the governor will "knife" him. And that, after all, is the safest course for him. Even that will not alienate Mr. Curtis, Mr. Godkin and Mr. Jones from the champion of Free Trade, while it will bring the other wing of the party into greater sympathy with his candidacy.

THE United Labor party in New York have pronounced for Mr. Warner Miller as their candidate for governor. There was a considerable minority which would have preferred a candidate of their own. But Mr. Hill had no support is the convention, as he forfeited the confidence of the workingmen by vetoing the bill to reform the election methods of the State. The workingmen wish to obtain the most complete security for free voting, so they desire the introduction of the secret ballot system first devised in Australia and latterly adopted in England. A public official furnishes each voter with a printed slip containing all the candidates who have been placed in nomination. He takes this into a secret room or closet, and there affixes a cross to the name of the persons for whom he wishes to vote, and deposits it in the box. No voter can obtain more than one slip, unless he return it after spoiling it, and in that case it is preserved. The stub in the book shows how many slips have been furnished and to whom, and the number in the ballot-box cannot exceed this. But no ballot-slip has any mark to distinguish it from any other.

It is doubtful whether this method can be employed in our election system so well as it is in England and Australia. In those countries members of Parliament are the only persons elected by popular suffrage, and the number of "tickets" put in nomination never is great. But at the coming election in New York the voter has (1) to choose between seven lists of presidential electors; (2) to choose between three sets of nominees to State offices; (3) to choose between several sets of nominees to the State Senate and Assembly; and (4) if he live in a city, to choose between several

sets of nominees for city officials. To apply the Australian method in such an election as this would be difficult and embarrassing.

Much more reasonable, we think, is the demand of the Labor parties that the Conspiracy laws of the State shall be conformed to civilized legislation, such as that of Pennsylvania. The Central Labor Union has resolved to abstain from any other political action, but to organize the workmen of each district to vote against any candidate for the legislature who will not support this reform.

AMONG the advantages of High License is the inducement it offers to those who have received licenses to aid in suppressing illicit traffic. In Bergen county, N. J., there are one hundred and twenty places in which liquor is sold without a license. The licensed dealers have united in an offer to aid the grand jury in detecting and suppressing these places. They of course have means of tracking the law-breakers more effective than the officers of the law possess, and as the greatest abuses of the traffic grow out of the illicit trade, their aid should be welcomed. Under low license it was not worth while to take any such steps, and under Prohibition it would be nobody's special interest to take them.

AN attempt is making by some of the Third party people to represent the Methodist Church as in some way committed to their candidates. The strong declaration of the last General Conference in favor of Prohibition to the exclusion of any sort of license law has been misused to mean that the Methodist Discipline in some way commits the Church to voting for Gen. Fisk. But the matter is not so understood by the chief representatives of the Church. Of the sixteen bishops, twelve certainly and probably thirteen are Republicans, and only two certainly belong to the Third party. Chaplain McCabe, the great Church builder, who ranks next to the bishops, declares that the majority of the Northern Methodists, while they believe in Prohibition, are Republicans, and agree with President Lincoln that "one war at a time" is enough.

The ministers of all the Protestant denominations, who gathered at Saratoga this summer, had a free discussion of the moral aspects of the Tariff,—the question which made such a stir in the Episcopal Church Congress three years ago. The essayist appointed to open the discussion took decided Protectionist ground, and by far the greater part of the ministers present sustained him. Nothing is more notable than the extent to which the preachers have come over to the Protectionists during the last eight years. We remember when it was rare to find one who had outgrown the Free Trade notions he had imbibed in college.

THE spread of the yellow-fever to different points on the Gulf coast produced a panic in several cities, and resulted in threats of mob violence. The passion of fear makes men reckless and cruel beyond any other. So the flying Philadelphians found in 1793, when every town except Mount Holly and Wilmington drove them back by armed patrols, and many died of hunger and exposure in the woods and fields. So the refugees from the infected towns of Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi were shut out from other parts of those and the adjacent States lest they should carry the pestilence with them, and in many places the local authorities found themselves threatened with removal from control if their measures were not vigorous enough. But the arrival of frost in the mountain region above the Gulf has abated the alarm, and it is hoped that in a short time frost will reach the Gulf coast and put an end to the pestilence. It is worthy of note that the alarm always is greatest in the earlier stages of a pestilence. When it had reached its height in Philadelphia, it was said that the people showed as little panic as do veteran troops under fire.

THE American colleges have begun a good year. The incoming classes generally are as large, if not larger, than ever before. Yale, which was somewhat in arrears last year, has more than recovered lost ground. Cornell has a freshman class of four

hundred, with some twelve hundred students in all departments. In our own University the aggregate attendance in all departments will not fall much short of this, if the other departments gain as much as the collegiate, which has received the largest Freshman class ever admitted, with one exception. The new rule of receiving by certificate those students of whose fitness their teachers were quite assured, and examining only those who were refused this certificate, seems to have worked admirably. The best young men were exempted from the worry of examinations by strangers, and the worse were treated with the more careful consideration of their claims.

The new library building will be the handsomest college library in America. It already indicates its outlines and proportions, and the corner-stone will be laid formally some time next month. It will cost about \$150,000, and its interior adaptations will be as fine as its external appearance. The medical building has been completely restored, so that the incoming class will find hardly a trace of the fire, except the absence of the Library, which has been stored for the present in the College building.

THERE has been an interesting fight for the Democratic nomination in the Second district of South Carolina. Mr. George D. Tillman, who represents that district in the Fiftieth Congress, is a fair representative of the New South. He has spoken with lively contempt of Bourbonism and its adjunct Free Trade, and although he was so ill-advised as to vote for the Mills bill, he has no idea of continuing his progress in that direction. He avows his faith in Protection, and is charged with a corresponding want of faith in Mr. Grover Cleveland. All this makes him unacceptable to the several office-holders and Bourbon editors of South Carolina, and besides he is brother to Mr. Benjamin Tillman, whose leadership in the "Farmer's Movement" bids fair to rend the Democratic party into two. So the whole force of the Bourbon Free Traders was mustered to prevent Mr. Tillman's renomination, but to no purpose. His constituents have renominated him and expect to reelect him.

THE nomination of Mr. Bardsley for the City Treasurership is the best that could have been made. There is no man in public life who possesses a more thorough acquaintance with the finances of Philadelphia, or a more decided purpose to have them administered with a view to the public interest. Mr. Bardsley is not appreciated as highly in this respect by the public as by business men who have had occasion to observe closely his conduct as chairman of the Finance Committee of the Councils.

EVIDENTLY the death of Mr. Mandeville in Kilmainham jail has given public opinion in England a turn which is affecting the political situation. The fact that the dead man was not an Irishman but an Englishman, although he represented an Irish constituency in Parliament, did not detract from the impression. The carefully packed Coroner's jury, of whom only one was a Nationalist, found a verdict charging the governor of the jail with the responsibility of Mr. Mandeville's death. When a similar verdict was rendered in the case of the Nationalists killed by the police on the streets of Mitchelstown, the police at once secured the quashing of the verdict by the Dublin courts. In this case the courts have refused to quash the verdict, so the case must go to the Grand Jury, which is almost certain to put this upper-jailer on his trial for murder. The fact is that political passion had all but overthrown in the minds of Irish judges the sense of their responsibility as the guardians of the weak against the irresponsible exercise of power. This sad occurrence seems to have awakened them to a sense of their duty, and we may expect that public opinion will exact of them, for some time to come, conduct more in keeping with the grand traditions of the judiciary.

Mr. Balfour shows his sense of the change in the political atmosphere by ordering the release of Mr. John Dillon and another Home Rule member on the ground that their health will not sustain prolonged imprisonment. There is nothing in the case of



either which was not true of Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Mandeville and other prisoners who were held till their term expired or they died. But the Secretary for Ireland is finding that it is bad policy to kill Home Rulers by imprisonment for merely technical offenses, especially after announcing that he meant to take that way to get rid of them.

THE publication of the personal diaries of the late Emperor Frederic, by Julius Rodenberg, in his *Deutsche Rundschau* has made no more stir than we should have expected. Their author was the incarnation of a political ideal, which the Liberals of Germany cherish but which Bismarck and his new master respect very little. He was for Germany rather than Prussia, and had no desire to impress the Prussian standard upon the rest of his countrymen. He was for peace and disarmament rather than for converting the country into a huge barrack, and wasting its wealth in preparation for a war that never came. He was for the relaxation of the restraints of paternal government, so that the citizen might count for something as well as the policeman and the soldier. All these things are emphasized in the extracts published from his diaries, and it is shown farther that to him chiefly was due the unification of the three South-German states with the rest of the country. This puts him on a higher pedestal in the affections of his countrymen; and those who thus honor the father think the less of the son, who never has entered into a single noble aspiration of the late Emperor, but is a narrow-minded military martinet, after the heart of the Prussian army-officers. It is not wonderful that the government is angry at the publication of the diary, and that Bismarck after trying to cast doubt on its authenticity, now proposes to prosecute the publisher.

#### FREE TRADE A "BUGBEAR!"

THOUGH they set out upon their march toward Free Trade "with a light heart," like the French war minister in 1870, there have been evidences for some time that Mr. Cleveland and his friends would like to halt until after the election. They have raised the issue of destroying Protection; they are in a position from which they may freely go forward in that work if they should be continued in power; it is prudent, therefore, to quiet the alarmed and protesting country with the idea that they will not now move further.

This is a dishonest business. Mr. Cleveland has turned from Protection to Free Trade. His message of December announced it to the world. He meant that or he meant nothing. The Mills bill embodied the suggestions of the message, and has been forced through the House. It strikes at Protection. It is framed upon the line of Free Trade. If passed,—as it will be, if Mr. Cleveland should be again elected President,—it will make progress in the destruction of Protection not only natural and logical but easy. Whether Mr. Cleveland pretends to "go slow," or rushes on, he has adopted the Free Trade policy, and he pauses now not because he hesitates in it, but only that he may secure such a support as will make his further march possible.

This is the plain situation. It would be a reflection upon the acuteness of the American people to presume that any considerable number of them fail to see or understand it. Yet we find that there are persons who endeavor to mystify and confuse the issue. Here is a professor in a New York college, who in an elaborate article in a leading journal, writes that "the fear of Free Trade is simply a bugbear with which to terrify the timid voter." According to this gentleman, "there is no danger of Free Trade being introduced into this country at the present time;" and "neither party is in favor of Free Trade."

How great, then, is the danger that such equivocation, such falsehood, as this may confuse the people? Not great, surely. This gentleman and others like him roll themselves in the mud unavailingly. Whether they choose to be candid or not, the plain truth stands out. No one denies that the English press saluted the message and Mr. Cleveland's renomination as two open and

definite steps toward Free Trade,—“Free Trade in the English sense,” the opposite of Protection. No one denies that the Free Trade advocates do the same. Mr. Henry George is delighted: he makes haste to advocate Mr. Cleveland's reelection, because it would open the road to an absolute removal of all custom houses. Mr. Watterson is pleased because it would mean the ruin of "the robber barons" who carry on American industries. Mr. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, supports the Mills bill because it is a blow at "the blood sucking Protectionists." Mr. Vest, of Missouri, honors Mr. Cleveland because he "has challenged the protected industries of the country to a fight of extermination." Mr. McComas, of Maryland, in the debate on the Mills bill in the House, demanded whether there had been one advocate of it who did not extol the English system or who uttered a word in defense of the American protective system, and in response to the challenge Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, a Democrat, frankly answered, "No; there was no one,"—which was the truth.

In a speech at Gloversville, New York, in 1884, and doubtless in other speeches elsewhere, in that canvass, Mr. Randall assured the people that Mr. Cleveland if elected would not attack the Tariff. That assurance saved Mr. Cleveland the votes of Democratic working men. Yet it was, as time has shown, without foundation except in the confidence of Mr. Randall's hopes. Mr. Cleveland then had halted until he should secure an election. He does the same now. He allowed the speakers who advocated his election to represent him as not an enemy of the Tariff, yet his convictions, so far as they had been formed at all, were such as his Message of December formulated in the declaration that our tariff laws were "the vicious, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation."

If it be in vain that the net is spread in the sight of the bird, surely it must be useless to place the same snare twice for the same people, in two successive elections.

#### THE GREAT SERPENT MOUND.

AFTER a pleasant ride over the rolling hills, and across many a pretty intervale, I found myself, recently, in a commodious tent, erected in anticipation of my coming, and from this, my present comfortable quarters, I have given myself to strolling wheresoever my fancy led me. Searching for nothing in particular, I was eager to light upon every novelty of which this favored region, the valley of Brush Creek, in Adams county, Ohio, might boast. And my last ramble was one of greatest interest. Passing over a monotonous stretch of bottom land, now a forest of ripening corn, I came suddenly upon the babbling creek that scarcely concealed the time-worn pebbles of its narrow bed. On either side tower gigantic sycamores and grand old elms, a wealth of autumn flowers clustering about their trunks. For a narrow space, nature had out-witted the grasping farmer, and wildness reigned supreme.

Whatever might be in store, I could not pass hurriedly by the creek that I had found. I tarried long, lulled by the music of its rippling waters, that singing the same sweet song, cheers many an idle hour at home. Nor was I alone. Strange indeed, if ever so sweet a spot should be deserted. As I strolled slowly down the stream, a lone wood-duck, from a grassy cove, sped like an arrow into leafy depths. Quails called to their mates; vireos warbled, the titmice gave warning and cardinal red-birds flashed through the thickets, whistling as they went. My shadow startled many a timid fish, wee minnows that I wonder should have any fear; and anxious cray-fish, from their mud-lined dens, hastened to muddier and to deeper caves. My presence was a source of trouble to all the life about me, and thought of this alone was the shadow, sure to be, that dimmed my joy. Wild-life seldom stops to argue the question whether you are friend or foe, but forms its own conclusions when at a safe distance.

But the day was fast closing and I had yet other fields to explore. Threading a tangle of rich autumn bloom, I was stopped by a crumbling wall of jutting rock, deeply scarred and caverned by corroding time. A hundred feet in height, or more, it frowned in the glittering light of the setting sun and denied my further progress.

I was in no humor to be denied. The valley soon would be shut in by mist, and I was all anxious to escape the pent creek's gathering damp. I walked boldly to the cliff and seized whatever projection offered. The pleasure of the stroll had vanished. Pro-

gress now meant toil, if not danger. Every promising cranny seemed to shrink as I placed my hand within it; every jutting corner trembled as I placed my foot upon it. The rock that at first was perpendicular was now over-hanging; and at every inch that I progressed, the valley receded a foot. To scramble over gravel bluffs at home, proved a poor schooling now. Every tree was just beyond my reach, and the half-way ledges, promising a refuge and rest were but snares, needing little more than a hand's weight to send them thundering to the creek below. I am yet alive, and why recall a perilous and painful past? The summit was reached—no matter how—and, in due time I stood upon a broad plateau, overlooking miles of wooded valleys and beyond the reach of those threatening rocks, which, in future, I shall contemplate, and leave to others to explore. But if not directly upon rock, I stood upon firm earth. Save a solitary ash, that for years has stood the lone spot's silent sentinel, no trees sheltered it from storm or sunshine; and here on this bleak, unprotected bluff, Art, not Nature, held the upper hand. The transition was indeed startling.

If it taxes the equanimity of the average person to come suddenly upon even a harmless snake, what shall be said of him, who with head and shoulders at last exulting raised above a beetling cliff, finds himself confronted by a serpent more than a thousand feet in length, and with its huge jaws widely agape? Yet this is the fortune of him who clambered, at one point, from the Brush Creek valley to the high ground above. But I speak enigmatically. The serpent is not and has never been alive. It is not even, as the reader may have guessed, some great fossil of a distant geological epoch. It is the Art that here overshadows every natural feature, to which I have referred—the handiwork of an unknown people, who, finding this region suited to their needs, wrested it from Nature.

The great Serpent Mound of southern Ohio is one of those curious earthworks that for nearly half a century has been a puzzle and delight to American archaeologists, and one that has led to much wild speculation. Much of this is truly funny, and none of it more absurd than the dogmatic assertion recently given to the world, that it is of Cherokee origin and of no significant antiquity. But before discussing its age and origin, let us consider what it is, as it appears to the visitor of to-day. At first glance, one might suppose that the earth had merely been heaped up into a long and gracefully curved line, so as to represent an uncoiling serpent or a snake in motion. It is more than this. Before its construction, the place was leveled, and the serpent, in all probability, outlined with stones and clay, and not only all the material gathered in clearing the ground, but more was brought to the spot. In short, the work was planned before its construction was commenced, and built with care. Its architect was, at once, an engineer, a naturalist and an artist; or, if the joint product of a community, then they all showed skill in high departments of human intelligence, such as we look for in vain, among historic Indians.

When, by whom, and for what purpose, then, was this Serpent Mound constructed? These are the three questions every visitor will ask—does ask, at this writing, of the eminent archaeologist, Prof. F. W. Putnam, who is now on the spot endeavoring to solve this triple problem. I will not, at this time, anticipate any of his conclusions, but consider some of the suggestions he and others have already given to the world.

Concerning the antiquity of the Mound-builders and their works, Prof. M. C. Read, with apparent good grounds for so doing, has remarked that the evidence was well nigh conclusive that when occupied by this people and these works erected, the site and the surrounding country was a treeless region. He writes: "Their erection with mound-builders' tools, if it involved the clearing of a forest as a preliminary work, is so nearly impossible that we cannot imagine it would be ever undertaken. It involved not only the clearing of the lands of the forest, but also the neighboring lands which were to be subjected to tillage. It is with the utmost difficulty, in moist and tropical climates, that men armed with the best of steel tools make a successful battle with the forests. It is much more reasonable to suppose that these works were originally located in a treeless region, and the works evidently of the same age scattered over (this portion of Ohio) indicate that this treeless region was of large extent. . . . The inference would follow that the abandonment of the region marked the time when the slow intrusion of the forests reduced the amount of tillable land below the necessities of the community." When this took place can only be vaguely estimated, but that it was many hundreds of years ago is beyond all question. It required many centuries, as has been frequently proved, for a mixed forest growth to take possession of a country. It is in vain to attempt to express by numbers the age of an earthwork, but a scientific examination of both the structure and its surroundings may demonstrate a relative age that ante-dates all his-

tory. This has already been accomplished, so far as the Serpent Mound is concerned. It is a veritable relic of remote antiquity.

By whom was the Serpent Mound erected? Here we are confronted by a problem that probably will never be solved to universal satisfaction. It is an unfortunate fact that the great subject of the origin of races is, and is likely to be, in a miserably chaotic state. The craniologist, the philologist and archaeologist agree only to disagree; and the student of general anthropology can not yet, it is quite certain, blend the strong arguments of these specialists, and reach to a plausible conclusion. The stronger the argument of any one phase of anthropological science, the more decidedly contradictory is it of the assertions of the others. It was not a cheering outlook, when at a recent scientific gathering, an eminent anatomist remarked that he "did not care a rap for languages, as a means of race identification," to which a philologist replied "what is so variable as the shape of a skull?"

But the shape of the skull seems to have some bearing on the question of racial origin, in connection with the Serpent Mound. The recent exhaustive examination of the broad plateau stretching southeastward from the earth-work has yielded among others, the very significant fact that two peoples have used the place as one of burial, and that one ante-dates the other; and it is further very significant that the evidently more recent occupants were historic Indians. After all, the shape of the skull does mean something; is a tangible fact; and the difference between the crania of Indians and of the earlier mound-builders is too persistent to be denied or explained away as a mere coincidence. In the burial place that I have mentioned, the more ancient interments, those, that is, that may be safely referred to the time of the Serpent Mound and its builders, are of a short-headed people, that were of the same stock as the ancient Mexicans. I would not be understood as saying that the mound-builders were Mexicans or vice versa, but that they were both off-shoots from a brachycephalic race, that reached America by a trans-Pacific route. This is the view that has been expressed by Prof. Putnam in recent lectures, and his most recent explorations have yielded nothing that conflicts with it. On the contrary, every fact gathered by the most laborious and exhaustive examination of mound after mound, goes to establish the view that the people who build them were not the historic Indians, nor even their immediate ancestors. On the other hand, that certain well known tribes of Indians, notably the Shawnees and Natchez, as an instance, were descended remotely and indirectly from these builders of earth-works, is extremely probable.

The fact that Indians, in very recent times even, built mounds, mere conical shapes of earth placed over their dead, does not warrant us in assuming from such a fact alone that the elaborate structures, such as this Serpent Mound, were also the work of their hands. Had it and many other of the earth-structures in Ohio been erected by them or their immediate ancestors, it is highly improbable that this fact, and that of their significance should have been completely forgotten; yet not one of them finds place in Indian history. Its purpose? Whether we admit its origin to be pre-Indian or not, this question will be asked, and it is a curious fact in the experience of the writer, that the visitors to the Serpent Mound never wait to hear a reply, after putting the question, but follow it with their own views.

Probably the average student of archaeology would only go so far as to suggest the probability that it had, in the minds of the builders, a religious significance. This view, I have found, meets with little favor from the casual visitor. "Injuns were heathen, and hadn't no religion," was the prompt reply of one.

In the minds of its builders, this great earth-work was doubtless tenanted by a serpent spirit which was thought to faithfully guard the dead who rested near it, if not the living who dwelt in the surrounding region. But that kindly spirit slumbers as profoundly now as do the mighty coils and gaping jaws that have braved for unknown centuries alike the torrid heat of summer and pitiless raging of mid-winter storms.

This religious or symbolical character of the entire structure is emphasized, I think, from the fact that a large oval embankment is situated directly in front of the Serpent's gaping jaws. This added earth-work gives an even more life-like appearance to the whole, although it was by no means needed. What, of course, is the significance of the "egg," as this oval structure is popularly called, can only be conjectured; but indeed, there is little to be done but guess, and never very shrewdly perhaps, while we wander along the curves or pause to admire the gracefully coiled tail; or, from the park-land behind it all, we survey the structure as a whole.

And here let me add that every opportunity is now offered to him who would study this vestige of antiquity. It was a happy thought to preserve it for all time from the destruction that threatened it. Recently it was purchased by private contributions and is now, with all the immediately adjacent land, held in trust,



by the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology of Cambridge, Mass.

I saw the Serpent last, when a deathlike stillness brooded over all; when even the crickets' restless rasping was hushed, and it was fitting at such a time to bid this mystery of a distant past, farewell.

*Serpent Mound Park, O., Sept. 16.*

CHAS. C. ABBOTT.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

CONCERNING the financial situation of the Johns Hopkins University, about which there has been some discussion, and no doubt some erroneous statements, Francis T. King, of Baltimore, one of the Trustees, writes with authority to *The Student* of this city. He says that though "it is true that the University incurs a serious diminution of income from the stoppage of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad dividends, yet a good portion of its endowment is invested in productive real estate and other securities. It has also a reserved income fund, which, with care, will tide it over the next two years, when it is expected the railroad dividends will be secured." If any emergency beyond this should arise, there is the Clifton estate of 350 acres, within the city limits, belonging to the University, "which will in time prove to be a great source of income," and Mr. King has confidence that "the liberality of the citizens of Baltimore, interested in and proud of their great university, can be relied on."

The Johns Hopkins Hospital has a charter and endowment of its own entirely distinct from the University, and the endowment is not only intact but has been increased \$200,000, the income having not only provided the buildings, seventeen in number, but left this balance besides. The funds of the hospital are entirely in solid securities, without any Baltimore and Ohio stock whatever.

ANOTHER of the English Congo explorers, Prof. Jamieson, is reported dead by fever, though there is a suspicion in London that the cause may have been foul play. His death leaves the Congo expedition for the relief of Stanley without a head, and coming close upon that of Major Barttelot, has created a painful feeling in English circles. The correspondent of the *New York Sun* writes that "if, as some suppose, Stanley has intrenched himself, awaiting reinforcements, his case is hopeless, for the impossibility of sending fresh expeditions via the Congo is generally admitted. The organization of an expedition by the east coast route from Zanzibar is mooted, but it could not reach the interior in time to aid Stanley, even if it were ready to start to-morrow."

Major Barttelot, it is now said by one of Stanley's interpreters who is in London, was a man of harsh temper and treated the natives with great brutality, so that his death had long before been predicted. Perhaps, however, the admirers of Mr. Rider Haggard's African novels will not be able to see the connection between the two facts. They may be of opinion that the "natives" were made for English killing.

THE Board of Education of Chicago has had on hand the revision of the choice of text-books on political economy used in the high schools of that city. The authority in use was Prof. Perry's fine Free Trade manual, with which many members of the Board were not satisfied, and it was proposed to substitute either Chapin's revision of Wayland, or the text-book of Prof. R. E. Thompson. What conclusion was reached, if any, we are not advised. It is a curious fact that Free Trade and anti-Protectionist text-books continue to be used in many cities and colleges whose patrons are wholly opposed to Free Trade. In the High School of this very city of Philadelphia it is the Chapin version of Wayland which is taught,—a manual little to be preferred to Perry's outspoken Free Trade book.

One of the most acceptable text-books for use where it is not desired to teach Free Trade is that by Prof. Steele of the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., prepared for the course of Chautauqua instruction. It states the whole case very fairly, and sums up in a moderate way on the American side.

AT New Castle, Delaware, on Saturday, seventeen men were publicly whipped, five of them being also pilloried. This is an unusually large number; in fact the whipping system in which Delaware so much trusts, (she has no penitentiary), seems not to have the great merit often ascribed to it of driving out criminals and preventing crime. There were six white men in the lot, too, which indicates that it is not only the colored people who are convicted of theft. And, as one more fact of interest, one of the party had been whipped five times before, which appears to dispose of the theory that "they never come back the second time."

ONE of the earliest and most intelligent of American instructors of the blind is just dead,—Dr. William Chapin, of this city, who closed his active and laborious life on the 20th inst., at the age of eighty-six. He was appointed in 1840 Superintendent of the Ohio Institution for the Blind, and from 1849 to 1881 he was at the head of the like Institution in this city. Probably no one was more familiar with the work for the blind in this country, and few if any had done more to make it successful. His name, however, continues to be worthily represented in the duty of caring for the defective classes: it is his son, Dr. John B. Chapin, who is the successor of Dr. Kirkbride in the charge of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

CIRCULAR of Information No. 1, of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Good Citizenship, consists in a report of the committee on courses of Reading and Study, containing a descriptive list of works on Civil Government. This list is more or less incomplete, and is intended only as a guide to the selection of proper text-books for use in schools. The remarks and descriptions of the text-books are carefully made and will prove of service to teachers. This number is the first of a series on the same subject. The second will treat of an interesting subject—"Preparation for Citizenship in New England Colleges"—a direction in which the Society may have room for some energetic work in the way of reform.

#### WHO HAVING EYES SEE NOT.

FIRST TRAVELER:

BELOW the burning earth;  
Above the blazing sky,  
My throat is parched; my heart is faint;  
Would God that I might die.

SECOND TRAVELER:

I've journeyed all the day  
Beside a pleasant stream,  
Where lilies bloom among their pads,  
And quiet cattle dream.  
A fruitful, tranquil land;  
Men call it Arcady,  
And I will show thee where it lies,  
If thou wilt come with me.

FIRST TRAVELER:

Where is that pleasant land?  
My heart is beating cold:  
Methinks the journey there is long,  
For one so weak and old.

SECOND TRAVELER:

"Where is that pleasant land!"  
Dost thou not hear and see  
These cheerful sounds, and lovely skies?  
Lo, this is Arcady.

FIRST TRAVELER:

No nothing can I see  
But these same brazen skies,  
Nor hear, except from dusty grass  
The insects, mournful cries.

SECOND TRAVELER:

Those choral sounds so sweet!  
Those skies so soft and blue!  
Could'st thou not see some time ago  
How lush the grasses grew?  
I cannot make thee hear:  
I cannot make thee see.  
And yet I know beyond a doubt  
That this is Arcady.

KATHARINE PYLE.

#### REVIEWS.

PRINCETONIANA. CHARLES AND A. A. HODGE: WITH CLASS AND TABLE-TALK OF HODGE THE YOUNGER. By a Scottish Princetonian (Rev. C. A. Salmond, M.A.) Pp. 239. New York: Scribner & Welford.

MR. SALMOND came to America for a year in Princeton Seminary in 1877, just as Dr. A. A. Hodge had come from Alleghany to be his father's assistant and successor. He therefore had the opportunity to hear both of the great Princeton dogmatists, and

to compare their qualities, and this he has done in a very judicious and interesting way. He of course finds his standpoint for the study of American conditions in Princeton, and has absorbed the local estimate of the overwhelming importance of the Seminary in the religious life of the country. We think this estimate an exaggerated one. We do not see how a Seminary of which the elder Dr. Hodge boasted that no new idea ever originated within its walls, could exercise a preponderating influence in a country life like ours, while we recognize in the three Alexanders and the three Hodges personal forces of a very high order, whose influence extended far beyond the bounds of their institution and of their church.

Of the two theological magnates here especially described, Mr. Salmond's estimate seems very fair and just. Dr. Charles Hodge was a man of great talent, and of great capacity for taking trouble, but not a man of genius. He wrote easily, but his writing is diffuse and defective in good literary qualities. He gave much time to the discussion of questions of Church polity as well as doctrine; yet on all the great critical conjunctures in the history of his Church, he was found on the side of the minority. He opposed division in 1837. Yet the Church divided. He opposed Reunion in 1870, yet the Church was reunited. He opposed the Spring Resolutions of 1861, yet they were carried and the Southern Church went out, apparently to stay. He advocated a liberal attitude toward the Roman Catholic Church, yet at this moment the attitude of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland is more liberal than that of the same body in America. He favored the liturgical tendency in the Church, yet with history all on its side that movement makes little headway. In truth it was on questions of doctrinal theology that his influence was paramount. Yet although he declared there was "not truth enough to save a soul" in Mr. Barnes's book "The Way of Life," his church voted to unite with one which had that book on its list of authorized publications. In fact Princeton is not and never was a controlling force in American Presbyterianism, such as Mr. Salmond supposes; but it is a force sufficient to justify careful studies of the men who gave it character and influence, and Dr. Charles Hodge was among the very first.

The younger Hodge had little in common with his father except his thoroughly affectionate nature. Both the Hodges were men in whom the emotional kept a due balance with the intellectual. Neither of them was a logic machine after the fashion of Bellamy or Parks. It was one of the finest and most wholesome elements in their influence. But in other things they differed very widely, Dr. Archie taking after his mother, a grand daughter of Benjamin Franklin, and inheriting many of the qualities of that great man. He was a big volcano of a man, capable of flashing out his internal fires in ebullitions of wrath, but using them more commonly to warm and fertilize and benefit those minds who lived in contact with his. He had his minor playfully exaggerated explosions, which meant little, and which recalled Walter Savage Landor and Henry C. Carey. Thus (p. 233) Mr. Salmond shows him objecting to the omission of the clause "He descended into Hades" from the Creed, and after giving his reasons he (Dr. H.) adds: "For persons in New Jersey or any part of this Yankee nation to cut it out would be infinitely absurd. I would sooner shoot or hang a man for that than for counterfeiting; and, if I had the power, wouldn't I do it quick!" This American Torquemada, be it observed here, would not have hesitated to share his last crust of bread with Servetus or Theodore Parker, if that had been necessary.

Dr. Archie was a man of keen, penetrating intellect, intense common sense and the courage of his real opinion. We do not know that he could be acquitted of having new ideas even in Princeton. He was "a wise householder, bringing out of his treasures things new and old." Mr. Salmond's "Analecta" are gathered out of the memoranda of a single year, chiefly from his lectures; and they contain much that is very good, reminding us of Dr. John Duncan's "Colloquia Peripatetica," though not quite so good as that. His sketch of the lives of the two men is good, though too enthusiastic for history.

ARISTOCRACY. A Novel. Pp. 257. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1888.

It is what we may term the attitude of this book that entitles it to some notice. For it is a vigorous, but rather raw and coarse, assault on the "nobility" of England; and is apparently intended to be regarded as a rejoinder, or at least an offset, to the novel "Democracy," published a dozen years or so ago.

Lord Frederick Vesey, the second son of the Marquis of Oaktorrington, has been spending some part of a year in the cattle rancho regions (what a predilection the English quality do have for cattle ranches, to be sure), of this country, and has made the acquaintance of a young American, Mr. Philip Allen, who lends him money when he is "broke," and then accompanies him to

England. Lord Frederick brings his friend to visit at Ashwynwick Park, in Hertfordshire, the seat of the Vesey, and here and in London the action of the story takes place. Mr. Philip, alone among the aristocracy, like a single David in the face of the Philistines,—or shall we say a Daniel in the den of the lions?—stands forward to express the simplicity, manliness and honor of the Great Republic of the West, and a very hard time he has of it. If we may believe the narrator of this story, the British aristocracy, from dukes and duchesses down, show themselves off in horribly bad style. The young "Yankee" is bowed down to when they think him rich, and snubbed and insulted when they conclude he isn't. All manner of meanness, selfishness, rudeness and ungentility seem to be plentiful weapons in their armory. Yet in the midst there is a heroine,—as usual. Philip finds at Ashwynwick that Lady Edith, the Marquis's second daughter, aged eighteen, "presented last season," is a beauty, and he falls in love with her instantly; his ups and downs in his courtship form the thread upon which the aristocracy's ignoble traits are strung like soiled and broken beads.

One feature of the book is that many names given in it are but slight disguises for those of well-known persons and personages. The Duke of Harborough may be presumed to be his Grace of Marlborough, no doubt. Lord Rudolph Campbell we suppose stands for Lord Randolph Churchill, and Lord Swansdale for the Earl of Lonsdale; and there are others quite as obvious. The action and conversation of these people vary, of course, in order to differentiate the several characters in the performance, but there is scarcely one who stands for anything which average people would respect. Lord Frederick is barely loyal to his American friend and benefactor, when once he is back among the lowering influences of the "aristocracy," and even Lady Edith is no more than a tolerable bloom in the midst of such a thorny and unpleasant growth. We should say decidedly that Mr. Walter, who is the only son of a very rich Californian, (which fact alone, ascertained by the Marchioness after much tribulation, admits him to an alliance with the Vesey), is a great fool for marrying into such a family. Certainly no one will say that, so far as appears in the book, the prize he secures is attractive enough to justify such an unpleasant association as he must have with her "folks."

As we have remarked, the book is coarse. As a lampoon upon such worthies as "Lord" Lonsdale and the Duke of Harborough, it may be—supposing the newspaper stories about them to be true—just enough, and of course it thus presents the demonstration that a hereditary "nobility" may be ignoble, but nobody will suppose that the patrician circles of England are, as a rule, what is here shown. It may be that few members of the House of Lords understand, or keep a knowledge of, or care for the business of that body; it may even be that a majority of them are idle, stupid, and vicious; but we know enough of English affairs, even at this distance, to have acquaintance with some who are not of that sort. Nor do we think for a moment that the morals of the women can be represented either by the mercenary meanness of the Marchioness, the vulgar selfishness of Lady Mary, or the open depravity of Lady Henry Tollemache. Very probably there are such in England, but so there are elsewhere. A picture of English aristocracy,—not "nobility"—truer to the life was presented in "The Second Son" of Mrs. Oliphant and Mr. Aldrich. The portraits there of the Old Squire and Stephen illustrated what is given us in "Aristocracy," but they were the contrasts to other figures, clean and upright, who made a decided majority.

TRUBNER'S COLLECTION OF SIMPLIFIED GRAMMARS. The Languages of the Cuneiform Inscriptions. By George Bertin. London: 1888.

Mr. Bertin has attempted a very considerable task in this little book of 117 pages. The cuneiform inscriptions contain at least five languages, (the word cuneiform denoting simply a system of writing, not a language) by no means closely related to one another. The first language treated is Sumero-Akkadian, and we must here express our gratitude to Mr. Bertin for not having fallen in line with the fashionable heresy, that Sumero-Akkadian is not a language but a cryptogram. It might have been useful, however, in writing a sketch of these little known languages, to have indicated by at least a paragraph, when and where the languages treated were spoken. This necessity seems nowhere to have occurred to the author. The usual statement is that Sumero-Akkadian was the speech of the non-Semitic aborigines of Babylonia, Sumerian and Akkadian being according to some scholars chronological, according to others local dialects. In a single sentence Mr. Bertin indicates his almost unique belief for an Akkadist that the Semites of the Mesopotamian valley invented the cuneiform writing. Our author has hardly been fair to other workers in the same field, nor has he drawn on all the materials at hand. We read in the Preface: "the Sumero-Akkadian



grammar is practically the first written for this language, as the attempt of F. Lenormant was made at a time when a correct analysis of it was impossible." Mr. Bertin is, we believe, an Anglicized Frenchman. It is probably this fact which caused him to pass over Prof. Paul Haupt's "Akkadian Language," the sketch of Akkadian Grammar in the "Akkadian and Sumerian Texts" of the same author, the elaborate treatise of Prof. F. Hommel in the "Journal of Cuneiform Research," and the excellent article by Prof. Francis Brown in the American Supplement to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. The most important facts of this interesting agglutinative language are clearly, concisely and in the main correctly stated.

Next, Assyro-Babylonian Grammar is taken up, and here too the principle facts are stated, but in so mechanical a way as to not infrequently give entirely false ideas of linguistic processes; this is especially the case in the discussion of assimilation and of feminine terminations. There are, moreover, entirely too many slips. In the numeral adjectives the feminine form of "second" is given as *shanatu* instead of *shanitu*. *Itti*, "with," is not, as stated, from *ittu*, "place;" it is the feminine to *idu*, "hand, side," with assimilation of the *d* to the *t* of the feminine ending; *iktanak* "to seal" comes, of course, not from *shakanu*, but from *kanaku*. In this part there is no consistency in the transliteration of either the sibilants or the gutturals. The other languages treated are Median, Vannic and Old Persian.

We have no disposition to decry Mr. Bertin's work, and we admire his courage in undertaking so herculean a task, but consider it important that in these grammars, largely used by all philologists for comparative purposes, there should not be a flaw.

C. A.

AROUND THE WORLD ON A BICYCLE. Volume II. From Teheran to Yokohama. 8vo. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. 1888.

Mr. Stevens's journey around the world on a bicycle was undertaken, it will be remembered, under the auspices of the publishers of *Outing*. The first volume described the journey from San Francisco to Teheran, the capital of Persia, where the traveler lay by for five months to recruit and prepare for the "wild and lively time" he had been warned to expect in passing through the territories of the Afghans and the Chinese. These expectations are fully realized. On his arrival at the fortified town of Furrah, he is informed by the authorities that he will not be permitted to cross the Afghan territory. The British legation at Teheran send telegrams warning him against the attempt, and the native Persians draw their fingers across their throats to signify what will be his fate. Even if he passes Afghanistan, in Beloochistan he will find places of which men in Persia say: "Seeing that these places exist, why did Allah, then, make the infernal regions?" But Stevens decides that he has come too far on his overland journey to India to turn back, and so pushes on to Furrah and Herat, whence, as above stated, he is compelled to return to Persia. The reason for this is that he is suspected of being a Russian spy, and consequently is conducted out of Afghan territory by a military guard. At Meshed (Persia) he meets an English gentleman who also has been stopped at the Afghan frontier, and together they return to Constantinople.

This set-back fully demonstrated to Stevens the impracticability of penetrating the heart of China, and, very sensibly, after crossing India to Calcutta, he took the steamer to Canton. Riding on his machine from that city to Shanghai was his only experience with native Chinamen, and a dangerous one it was. The recent French aggressions in Tonquin had highly incensed the natives against anything in the shape of a "Fankwae" (foreigner). In one city he was rescued from the hands of a furious mob by a detachment of Imperial troops. In the next, the friendly chief magistrate of the city is himself scarcely able to guard the American from the crowd which with diabolical yells besieges the house and demands the blood of the "Fankwae." Escaping from this city by night, the traveler prudently abandons his bicycle and takes to the water. By boat he reaches the Yang-tse-kiang, and a week afterwards, gaunt, thin, and ragged, arrives at Shanghai. Crossing from that city to Nagasaki, in Japan, the road from here to Yokohama is good and free from difficulties. The journey from Teheran, begun on the 10th of March, ends thus on the 17th of December (1886.) Stevens left San Francisco April 22d, 1884, and was able to use his bicycle about half the distance,—some 13,500 miles.

A review of the first volume—from San Francisco to Teheran—appeared in THE AMERICAN of June 25th, 1887. The two volumes make a capital work for juvenile reading. The chronicle is that of a wide-awake and self-reliant Anglo-Saxon who forces his way onward in spite of the cupidity, jealousy, stupidity and occasional barbarity which he encounters, and in spite, too, of the practical difficulties of the road. The plucky and persevering tourist well deserved the warm reception which met him on his return to this country.

HARVARD VESPERS. [Sermons in the Chapel of Harvard University.] Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1888.

The experiment of making attendance on religious services in Harvard University attractive instead of compulsory has had two sides, of which both deserve consideration. While the students have been exempted from the requirement that they shall come to the services whether they desire it or not, men of the highest ability and of various religious denominations have been enlisted to induce attendance by their presence. Two Unitarians (Drs. Peabody and Edward Everett Hale), two Congregationalists (Alexander McKenzie and George A. Gordon), and one Episcopalian (Phillips Brooks), have been appointed chaplains of the University, and at the Vesper Services held weekly they have delivered brief addresses of some fifteen or twenty pages intended to impress religious truth upon the young men. Dr. Francis G. Peabody, as Plummer Professor, is the proper chaplain of the University, but as the majority of the students are not Unitarians, this new arrangement is necessary to meet the new needs of the institution.

These Vesper addresses, delivered during two years past, have been reported in the *Christian Register*, and are now collected into a handsome volume by its editor Mr. Barrows. Six are by Phillips Brooks; five by Dr. McKenzie; five by Mr. Gordon; four by Dr. Hale; seven by Dr. F. G. Peabody, and one by Dr. Andrew G. Peabody. Each preacher has followed his own line of thought, without either avoiding or emphasizing points of doctrinal difference. The addresses are too brief to enable them to develop their views very fully, but the quality of each and his capacity to stimulate young men is fairly tested, and the result seems amply to justify the selection the University has made. There certainly is not one of the number whom its friends would wish to see off the list; but one may be allowed to remark that it might be enlarged by including Philip S. Moxom as the representative of the same religious body as the Mr. Hollis who founded the first chair of theology in Harvard.

The book is one which will be useful to a wider circle of young men, as containing stimulative suggestions from men of the ability required to rise above technicalities and conventionalities of the pulpit, and to speak directly to the heart of their special class of hearers.

THE HAPPY PRINCE AND OTHER TALES. By Oscar Wilde: Illustrated by Walter Crane and Jacob Hood. Boston: Roberts Bros. 1888.

The modern fairy-tale, like the children's illustrated books of to-day, is addressed far more to the cultivated taste of the parent than to the indiscriminating fancy of the child, which only asks to be fed, no matter how simple and monotonous the food. The tellers of folk-lore stories and the honest old fairy tale, took a genuine interest in the thrilling adventures of the hero and heroine, and the inevitable triumph of innocence and virtue. But the modern fairy tale is generally cast in a studiously graceful form, a little vein of satire often runs through it, there is a sort of secret understanding with the mature reader, a constant appeal to a sophisticated intelligence underneath the simple story. The charming illustrations of Walter Crane, with the lithe, white maidens and Carpaccio-like youths, are not farther from the antiquated woodcut of knight and lady and dragon, than Hans Andersen is from the Grimms' stories. We say Hans Andersen because Mr. Wilde's tales are unmistakably modelled both in subject and treatment on the work of that most fanciful and delicious of dreamers, a sleep-walker in the land of the unreal. Any one might imagine that this passage from the "Remarkable Rocket," had been taken from Andersen's tales.

"But I like arguments," said the Rocket. "I hope not," said the Frog, complacently, "arguments are extremely vulgar, for everybody in good society holds exactly the same opinions. Good bye a second time; I see my daughters in the distance;" and the Frog swam away.

"There is no good talking to him," said a Dragon-fly, who was sitting on the top of a large brown bulrush; "no good at all, for he has gone away."

"Well, that is his loss, not mine," answered the Rocket. "I am not going to stop talking to him merely because he paid no attention. I like hearing myself talk. It is one of my greatest pleasures. I often have long conversations all by myself, and I am so clever that sometimes I don't understand a single word of what I am saying."

"Then you should certainly lecture on Philosophy," said the Dragon-fly; and he spread a pair of lovely gauze wings and soared away into the sky.

"How very silly of him not to stay here!" said the Rocket. "I am sure that he has not often got such a chance of improving his mind. However, I don't care a bit. Genius like mine is sure to be appreciated some day." And he sank down a little deeper into the mud.

This is Hans Andersen over again, and in the Happy Prince there is the most unmistakable reminiscence of the "Mud King's Daughter."

Mr. Wilde has advanced in age, and possibly also in sedateness, since he published his first volumes, at any rate, these little

stories, trifling as they are, show that his mind has progressed in a healthy line, for the stories are altogether very graceful and attractive, and are flawless in moral. "The Devoted Friend," in particular, is a clever little tale with a moral that experience of life has brought home to most grown people. The "Selfish Giant" embodies a very pretty fancy and the "Rose and the Nightingale" pays the proper tribute to Poetry and Love, the two divinities that Mr. Wilde worshiped so ardently in his verse. These stories, however, have, like his verse, rather fancy than the greater gift; a faculty for language and a facility for poetic expression; but always pervaded by some dominant style, the impress of a foreign and stronger hand. Mr. Crane's three full-page illustrations are as charming as his beautiful clean-cut drawings always are, and the letter press and the pretty design on the cover are fully equal in taste and finish to English books of this class.

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

OF the new and cheap reprint of George Meredith's works, "The Egoist" (Boston: Roberts Bros.) is the last but one. It is probably of all his books the one which most impresses his readers with the sense of personal and analytic insight. Men have been known to ask Mr. Meredith how he knew them so well as to depict them in this book. No doubt our modern civilization tends to the production of this type so that many a man will find the shoe fit him.

"The Captain's Dog" purports to be a story "for young and old," but it has little in it to claim attention from the latter, unless indeed the very old are meant. It is a simple narrative of a dog's devotion to its master, translated from the sketches of Louis Enault, and it has no stronger motive than the strength of canine attachment, the human element being very slight. As a piece of literature we would not venture to compare it with Daudet's *La Dernière Class*, though the illustrations and translation are good.

The latest of the shilling volumes of the "Canterbury Poets" consists in a selection from the voluminous poetical works of Robert Southey. A biographical and critical introduction by Sidney R. Thompson is prefixed. Three of Southey's longer poems—"Thalaba the Destroyer," "The curse of Kehama" and "Roderick, the Last of the Goths" occupy the body of the volume and leave small room for a collection of miscellaneous poems.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT, the Irish leader, is engaged on a literary work,—"A History of the Land League in Ireland and America." It is expected to occupy him for several months yet.

The death of Carl Cotta, the prominent, Munich publisher, was reported by cable last week. The famous house of which he was the head was founded in 1640, and has had a constantly increasing prosperity.

The J. B. Lippincott Co. have nearly ready a new edition of "The United States Dispensatory," containing 800 pages of new matter.

The illustrations will be a notable feature of the forthcoming "Last Journal" of Lady Brassey. The designs are by Mr. R. T. Pritchett, and they will number 250,—20 of them being full page.

The "authorized" Life of Peter Cooper, by Mrs. Susan N. Carter, Principal of the Cooper Institute Art Schools, will be in two octavo volumes, and will contain much interesting correspondence as well as biographical material. Mrs. Carter, by her long acquaintance with Mr. Cooper, and sympathy with his surroundings, is much better fitted for this special task than Judge Thomas Hughes, who was spoken of some time ago in this connection.

Messrs. Trübner & Co., have in press an important work on marriage, dealing with the subject largely from the Scriptural point of view, without, however, neglecting the legal and practical aspects of it. This house also announces: "With Sa'di in the Garden; or, the Book of Love"—the *Ishk*, or third chapter of the "Bostân of the Persian poet Sa'di, embodied in a dialogue held in the garden of the Taj Mahal at Agra"—by Sir Edwin Arnold. C.S.I.

The next volume in Freeman's series of "Historic Towns" will be "The Cinque-Ports," by Montague Burrows. It will be published simultaneously in London and New York by Longmans, Green & Co.

The latest development of the syndicate business is "The European Correspondence Company," formed under the direction of Mr. Theodore Stanton, of Paris, to supply the American press with all European matter of interest to American readers. Amongst the articles already arranged are letters on "The American Diplomatic Corps in Europe," by Count Paul Vasil.

D. Appleton & Co. have ready a work by James R. Gilmore ("Edmund Kirk") entitled "The Advance Guard of Western

Civilization," which is a continuation of the same author's earlier volumes on "The Rear Guard of the Revolution" and "John Sevier as a Commonwealth Builder." These works all relate to the early settlement of Middle Tennessee.

Mr. F. D. Sherman is arranging to bring out a volume of poetry, a collection of rhymes for children, and a mathematical work. Mr. Sherman is an instructor in mathematics at Columbia College.

"Wit and Humor; their Use and Abuse," is the title of a new book by William Matthews, LL. D., which S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, have in press.

Osmond Airy is the author of a work on "The English Restoration and Louis XIV.," which is to be shortly added to the "Epochs of Modern History" series.

Ginn & Co. announce "The Elements of Plane Analytic Geometry," by Prof. John D. Runkle. They have also in press a new edition of Lanman's Sanskrit Reader, with the long-delayed notes (which will also be issued by themselves), together with "The Voices of Children," a theoretical and practical guide for the training of them, by W. H. Leib.

D. C. Heath & Co. will soon issue the "Torquato Tasso" of Goethe, edited by Prof. Calvin Thomas, of the University of Michigan. An Introduction will give an account of the growth of the drama.

The volume which Mr. M. D. Conway has prepared includes much unpublished correspondence of the Revolutionary and Constitutional periods. (Putnams.)

The publication of the "Life of Prince Gortschakoff," of the "Eminent Statesmen Series," is likely to be a little delayed, owing to its author, Mr. Austin Dobson, having been sent by the London Times on a tour to Central Asia.

In the forthcoming (16th) volume of the "Dictionary of Biography" Mr. Leslie Stephen has accounts of Dryden and Maria Edgeworth, and Sidney Lee of Robert, Earl of Leicester.

An edition of Freytag's "Die Journalisten," edited by Walter D. Toy, Professor of Modern Languages in the University of North Carolina, is to be issued soon by D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. This is one of the most successful German dramas suitable for college classes ever brought out.

Charles L. Webster & Co. are to publish a work on the folklore of the Sandwich Islands, written by ex-U. S. Minister R. M. Daggett, in collaboration with King Kalakaua. The title of the book will be "Fables and Folk Lore of a Strange People."

Investigations conducted at Dresden tend to show that there is very little danger of the spread of infection by means of books. Much-thumbed volumes from the town library were found to contain no microbes of infectious character. At the same time the investigators advised (and the moral is excellent) that readers should refrain from dampening their fingers in turning over leaves, as this is the sure way to attract any stray bacilli.

Mr. G. O. Seilhamer's "History of the American Theatre before the Revolution" is to be issued in parts by the Globe Printing House of this city, beginning November 1st. There are to be twelve monthly parts at \$3 each, and each containing two etchings, and the edition (folio) is limited to 100 copies. We are free to say that we do not see the point of such "publishing" as this. Is it publishing at all? But there may be another edition contemplated, for the public.

Dr. J. I. Mombert's "History of Charles the Great—Charlemagne" will be issued in this country by D. Appleton & Co. in about a fortnight. It narrates events from the accession of Charles Martel to the death of Charlemagne. It is said to consist largely of matter presented now for the first time in English.

Max O'Rell (Paul Blouet) is preparing a lecture on Americans for a tour of Great Britain.

Lord Brassey and Lord Dunraven are writing together a book on yachting.

The author of the new satirical novel "Aristocracy," is said to be the writer of the book called "Good Form in England."

Longmans, Green & Co. announce a scheme for a series of manuals of philosophy by Jesuit Fathers for the use of Catholics. These volumes are specially directed to modern wants, and to the questions of philosophy most disputed in the present day. Though they are primarily didactic, the refutation of current errors has been steadily kept in view. Their object, in a word, is to carry out the desire of Leo XIII. for a restoration of philosophy on the principles of scholasticism, and especially of the Angelic Doctor, with an adaptation to the wants of our own age.



## PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

A NEW Juvenile Monthly with the title *Young Hearts*, has just made its appearance in New York (62 Cedar street). It is attractively printed and made up, and seems to be in good hands.

The *Publishers' Weekly* for September 22 is the special "Fall Announcement Number." It consists of 200 pages and gives its usual full account of the book trade.

The October *Forum* has an elaborate review by Canon Farrar of the writings, religious faith, and manner of life of Count Tolstoi.

An important political article has been written by Prof. Mahaffy, on the present condition of Germany, for an early number of the *Universal Review*.

The *Jewish Quarterly Review* is the title chosen for a new periodical projected in London by Mr. D. Nutt. It will devote attention to questions of interest in Jewish history, philosophy, and religion.

A high class monthly periodical called *University Studies* lately made its appearance from the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, in that State, without, as far as we are aware—prospectus or announcement of any kind. Its contents are entirely professional, but calculated to be of great service to teachers, and of interest to all concerned in higher education.

Messrs. Morton McMichael, 3d., of the well-known family of Philadelphia journalists, and Richard Harding Davis, son of Mr. L. Clark Davis, of the Philadelphia *Ledger* and of the brilliant author of "Life in the Iron Mills," are about to begin the publication in this city of a weekly paper to be called *The Stage*. They propose to present therein the brightest and freshest news relating to American and foreign theatrical affairs.

## SCIENCE NOTES.

A RECENT lecture by that versatile gentleman, Mr. Frederic Harrison, is a complaint that the cities of English-speaking peoples are uniformly dull and unattractive, both architecturally and in the out-door features of city life. In the latter regard, he says that there are few civic festivals and ceremonies, and what there are lack the brightness and picturesqueness characteristic of ancient Roman and Greek cities, and usually of those on the Continent, and which appeal powerfully to the imagination. Life for the masses is deprived of the pleasantness and sedative influences of country living, with little corresponding return. The richer classes flee the city, and there is little consciousness of corporate existence. That large modern cities are aesthetically a failure is no new thing to say, and while Mr. Harrison's statements are undoubtedly true, we think it is easy to overestimate their importance.

Mr. Francis Galton, perhaps our best authority on subjects pertaining to heredity, has been measuring the proportion of personal characteristics that a child inherits from its parents. Each child, he thinks, is heir on an average to one-fourth of the personal peculiarities of each parent; one-sixteenth of those of each grandparent, and so on; if ancestry previous to grandparents is ignored, the proportion of influence of each parent is raised to one-third. Mr. Galton illustrated these calculations from the spread of the vegetation of two islands over adjacent islets, and spoke in warm approval of the movement for physical culture which has made such progress in this country.

A Royal Commission has been investigating the operation of the "board schools" maintained by the English government under the Education Act of 1870. Their report shows that they incline to the belief that state administration of education is a failure. Mr. James Runciman's article in the last *Contemporary Review* gives the fruits of a teacher's long experience under the code of instruction established by the Government boards. "I say deliberately," Mr. Runciman says, "that our millions of educational grant are mostly spent on keeping up a mischievous imposture which broods like a perpetual blight over education."

The editor of the *Popular Science Monthly* draws from these facts an argument in support of his well-known extreme views on the inadvisability of state interference with voluntary initiative in education. Without discussing the theory of public functions, the experience of the English schools evidently shows only that the Board which framed the "code" were very conservative or very ignorant, and it is against the clumsiness of the system of study and not against Government administration and support that Mr. Runciman's powerful article is directed.

Prof. E. D. Cope's woman suffrage article in the *Popular Science Monthly* for October is one that may prove formidable to advocates of immediate reform, from the ground it takes on the inherent and ineradicable differences of the sexes in physical and mental constitution. That such differences exist, says Prof. Cope,

is the universal testimony of physiologists, psychologists and writers on ethics. No body of people should be allowed to make laws that they cannot execute; a minority of men could defy a majority composed of men and women. This is perhaps the best argument Prof. Cope presents, and it is one which seems to be grounded on what are the facts of the case.

A consular despatch from Cairo, dated July 23, describes a remarkable heat-wave that on the 15th of June spread over Egypt and had prevailed continuously to the date of the despatch. The air is described as like the blast of a fiery furnace, the average maximum temperature at two miles from Cairo being 106½° F. Under this visitation the death rate ranged from 40 to 126, the average for the week ending July 19, being 97.2. The report further states that owing to the humidity of the atmosphere during August, September and October no abatement of sickness from typhus fever, which causes the greatest mortality, can be hoped.

*Science* (Sept. 21) obtains from its Washington correspondent the following note: "In the autumn of 1887 the Bureau of Education at Washington, desirous of obtaining a knowledge of the present status of temperance instruction in the United States, addressed the following inquiry to the State superintendents: 'Is the study of physiology and hygiene with special reference to the effects of stimulants and narcotics required by law, and in what grades?' From the replies it appears that instruction in physiology and hygiene with special reference to the effects of stimulants and narcotics is made compulsory by statute, in some part of their school-life, on all pupils in twenty-five out of the thirty-eight States: viz., Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Nevada, Oregon and California. The same compulsion exists in all the Territories and in the District of Columbia by United States statute. In Missouri the instruction under consideration is compulsory upon the demand of patrons of the public schools, and forbidden otherwise."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## WHY MR. CLEVELAND SHOULD NOT BE RE-ELECTED.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

THE writer of this article, a Republican by conviction and usual association, voted in 1884 for the election of Grover Cleveland as President of the United States, for reasons connected with the personality of the candidate of the Republican nominating convention. He may therefore claim not to be biased by personal or partisan prejudices in setting forth certain considerations which appear to him to indicate the unfitness of Mr. Cleveland for reelection, independently of the economic questions which are involved in the present campaign, and which demand the defeat of the Democratic party.

If there is one element prominent above all others in the theory of government embodied in the Constitution of the United States, it is the absolute separation of executive from legislative functions. While it was conceded that in certain contingencies it might prove advantageous for the executive to be entrusted with the power of checking hasty or ill-advised legislation, and securing at least a deliberate reconsideration of measures which should appear to him to call for the interposition of the veto, yet in the main it was intended that as the power, so the responsibility for legislation should rest with Congress; and nowhere is the power to initiate or to coerce the passage of laws, directly or indirectly conferred upon the President. To Mr. Cleveland's exercise of the veto no one can take honest exception; indeed it is to be wished that he really had possessed the courage claimed for him. But Mr. Cleveland has not been satisfied with the control over improvident legislation, or the privilege of recommendation, which are his constitutional prerogatives. He has, whether moved by an unworthy ambition to figure as a party-leader, or whether honestly and honorably believing that this legislation was necessary to the welfare of the country, caused to be framed and introduced into Congress and passed in one branch, under party compulsion, an act for the reduction of the Tariff.

More than that, not being certain of its passage if opposed by Mr. Randall and his following, the power of his patronage has, in gross violation of the spirit and letter of the Civil-Service legislation, and of Mr. Cleveland's own solemn pledges, been employed to undermine the influence of Mr. Randall. The Federal administration has or has endeavored to use the Post-office, the Collector's office, the Mint, and other executive departments in this city, and has interfered in the factional fights and political manipulations of the Democratic party in the city of Philadelphia and the state of Pennsylvania, to the end that by "downing Randall," a legislator may be deprived of his legitimate weight in the legislative chamber, and other less resolute spirits frightened into

obeying the will of the President, rather than that of their constituents or the dictates of their convictions and their consciences.

This is an unpardonable public crime. It is an usurpation less excusable than Cromwell's. It is an assault upon the freedom of legislation, upon the independence of legislators, upon the liberties of the country. The merits or demerits of the particular measure to secure whose passage this abuse of executive power has been exerted, are beyond the question. The violation of plain statutes, and even the flagrant betrayal of the solemn oaths which secured the election of Mr. Cleveland, and which were repeated at his inauguration, sink into insignificance before this encroachment of the executive upon the duties and liberties of a co-equal branch of government. For statutes after all, can only be enforced when upheld by public opinion. But this is an encroachment which, if suffered unrebuked, impairs the stability of the constitution; which strikes at the very heart of the body politic. And if the constitution of the fathers is to be preserved in its integrity, if the sacred traditions of the founders are to remain our bulwark against the tide of socialistic heresies which threatens ere long to overwhelm some of our most cherished principles beneath the billows of paternal government, then this aggression of Mr. Cleveland must receive such a decisive rebuke at the polls that any and all of his successors may be forever deterred from attempting its repetition. To the mind of the writer this issue alone overweighs all other questions involved in the approaching election.

Philadelphia.

S. S. C.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- ARISTOCRACY. A Novel. Pp. 257. \$— New York: D. Appleton & Co.  
 THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, 1887. With Illustrations by Thomas Nast. Pp. 38. Paper. \$0.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.  
 THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, 1887. With Annotations by R. R. Bowker. Pp. 38. Paper. \$0.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.  
 THE SILVER LOCK; and Other Stories by Popular Authors. Pp. 212. Paper. \$0.25. New York: Cassell & Co.  
 THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW. By Sylvanus Cobb, Jr. Pp. 238. Paper. \$0.50. New York: Cassell & Co.  
 REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION. By Herbert B. Adams, Secretary. Pp. 238. \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.  
 AMOS KILBRIGHT AND OTHER STORIES. By Frank R. Stockton. Pp. 146. Paper. \$0.50. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.  
 CHRISTMAS WITH GRANDMA ELSIE. By Martha Finley. Pp. 317. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.  
 CITIZEN'S ATLAS OF AMERICAN POLITICS, 1789-1888. A Series of Colored Maps and Charts. By Fletcher W. Hewes. Pp. 56. Paper. \$2.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.  
 SELECTIONS FROM THE POEMS OF ROBERT SOUTHEY. Edited by Sidney R. Thompson. (The Canterbury Poets.) Pp. 304. \$0.25. London: Walter Scott: New York: Thomas Whittaker.  
 THE PILLARS OF SOCIETY, AND OTHER PLAYS. By Henrik Ibsen. Edited by Havelock Ellis. (The Camelot Series.) Pp. 315. \$0.25. London: Walter Scott: New York: Thomas Whittaker.  
 LIFE OF JOHN BUNYAN. By Edmund Venables, M. A. (Great Writers Series.) Pp. 191 and xxxv. \$0.25. London: Walter Scott: New York: Thomas Whittaker.  
 THE CAPTAIN'S DOG: A Story for Young and Old. By Louis Enault. Translated by Huntington Smith. Pp. 162. \$1.00. New York: Thos. Y. Crowell & Co.  
 LIFE OF LORD BEACONSFIELD. By T. E. Kebbel. (International Statesmen Series.) Pp. 220. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

#### UGHT TEMPERANCE MEN TO VOTE WITH THE THIRD PARTY?<sup>1</sup>

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY,  
PRINCETON, N. J., August 27th, 1888.

The Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D.: Absence from town has prevented a more prompt acknowledgment of your fraternal letter of the 25th ult. The kind regard expressed and implied is cordially reciprocated.

I appreciate the motive which prompted your letter, and sympathize with you in your desire to know your duty in regard to the rum traffic and to do it. To suppress the iniquitous traffic moral suasion should be used—through the press, on the platform, in the pulpit and by personal influence; but moral suasion alone is not sufficient. I agree with you as to the necessity of *prohibitory law*, at the same time recognizing with you that "no law is operative in this country which does not secure the support of a majority in the district covered by the law."

While we are in entire accord as to the end to be attained—*operative prohibitory law*—I regret that we should differ as to the best means for attaining this end. My decided opinion for some time has been that except in States where but one of the great parties of the country is recognized practically at the ballot-box, the Prohibition party was a serious mistake. I am obliged to you for presenting a clear and concise statement of the "considerations" which have led you and many other intelligent and conscientious men to the conclusion that it was your duty to cooperate with the Prohibition party. I have given to your letter deliberate, and, as I

trust, unprejudiced consideration. With the highest respect for the intelligence, the judgment and the conscientiousness of yourself and the good brethren who agree with you, I feel constrained to say, I see no good reason for altering my previous conviction. I will endeavor, therefore, most respectfully to comply with your request to "show you wherein," in my judgment, "you are wrong in this matter."

Omitting for the present the consideration of the "line of thought" which has led you to your conclusion, I ask you to consider this question: *What is my duty as a citizen of New Jersey at the present crisis?*

We are confronted "not with a theory but a condition." Our last legislature enacted a law, which, if unrepealed, will in a short time close the saloons in all counties where there is a majority favorable to Prohibition—that is, undoubtedly in a large part of the State. In counties where a majority are at present opposed to Prohibition—and where, consequently, a prohibitory law would be inoperative—the law imposes such restriction on the traffic as may reduce the evil to a minimum. By faithful, persevering effort in these counties we may hope that ere long public sentiment will be changed and the saloons closed throughout the entire State. The constitutionality of this law has recently been affirmed by our highest judicial tribunal—the Court of Appeals. The rum-sellers recognize and acknowledge that, unless this law is repealed, the rum traffic in New Jersey is doomed. They accordingly are making desperate efforts to secure a majority in the next legislature favorable to repeal. To this all other political considerations are subordinated. The practical form, therefore, in which the question of duty in regard to the rum traffic presents itself to the citizens of New Jersey in the present crisis is—*Shall the existing law be repealed or sustained?*

On such an issue it might be supposed that all who have any just sense of the evil of intemperance, the iniquity of the rum traffic and the necessity for prohibitory law for its suppression, would be found, throughout the the canvass and at the ballot-box, united to a man in earnest effort to sustain the law. Were this the case there would be little reason for apprehension as to the result. The deplorable fact, however, is the law is imperilled by the action of the very men who—as you say—are committed to the prosecution of the earnest work of destroying the traffic in intoxicating beverages." *The rum-seller's main hope of success is the Prohibition party.* Under these circumstances, can you, my dear brother, on reflection, say that it is my duty to cooperate with that party? We are frequently reminded nowadays by our Prohibition party brethren that we should *vote as we pray*. Pardon me for asking—do you pray—can any one, Republican or Democrat, Prohibitionist or Anti-Prohibitionist, pray—that the law in regard to the rum traffic now on the Statute Book of New Jersey may be repealed? And if not, is it not the duty of every citizen who is in favor of Prohibition to vote in the way that will be the most effectual to prevent the repeal of the law? If so, would not voting the Prohibition party ticket be simply a failure to do his duty?

And now as to the "line of thought" by which you reach your conclusion. You ask me to "show you wherein you are wrong" that is, to indicate the fallacy, if there be any, in your reasoning.

That there is a fallacy somewhere, it seems to me, has been demonstrated. The point where it comes in—to my mind—is your "8th consideration." Having previously established the necessity for bringing the question to the ballot-box in order to secure prohibitory legislation you proceed to say: "But no such question can be so brought except by some political party. This binds me to work with any political party which commits itself to the earnest prosecution of the work of destroying the traffic in intoxicating beverages. I find one such party and but one—the Prohibition party." This is to say, in other words, *there can be no prohibitory legislation except by a political party organized for the special purpose of prohibition.* Hence your conclusion—"It is my bounden, paramount duty as a patriotic Christian citizen to cooperate with the Prohibition party."

Whether a Prohibition party is the only way to secure prohibitory legislation is not a question of theory to be decided by reasoning; it is a simple question of fact to be decided by reference to the record.

And now what are the facts in the case?

The Prohibition Party was organized in 1869. Prior to 1869 a prohibitory law had been enacted in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas—that is, in sixteen States. My authority for this statement is "The World Almanac" for 1887. In some of these States the law was declared unconstitutional, in others it was subsequently repealed, in others modified by Local Option amendment, it others it remains in force to the present day. Now, in view of these facts, what becomes of your conclusion based on the assumption that there can be no prohibitory legislation except by a Prohibition party?

Further, since the organization of the Prohibition party, Local Option prohibitory laws have been enacted in New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri—fifteen States. How much, or rather how little, the Prohibition party had to do in securing this legislation is indicated by the fact that in the States mentioned, in 1884, out of a total vote of 3,205,524, the Prohibition candidate for the Presidency received 21,578 votes—that is, 1 vote out of every 150. Again I ask, in view of these facts, what becomes of the conclusion based on the assumption that there can be no prohibitory legislation except by a political party specially organized for that purpose?

The question as to the expediency of a Prohibition party has also, as it seems to me, been settled, *by the test of experiment.*

The party has been in existence for nearly twenty years. Prohibitory laws have been passed in thirty-one of the thirty-eight States of the Union. In no single instance has this prohibitory legislation been due to the Prohibition party. In most cases these laws have been passed by legislators elected in spite of the opposition at the ballot-box of rum-sellers and party Prohibitionists. So far as I am informed, not a single vote for a prohibitory law has ever been cast by a legislator elected by the Prohibition party. The only effect of the party as a factor in politics, in the Northern States, has been to draw off votes from the party to which we are mainly indebted for prohibitory legislation. The Prohibition party therefore is rather a hindrance

<sup>1</sup> From the New York Independent.



than a help to the cause of Prohibition. That it is inexpedient, if not indeed positively harmful, is the deliberate and expressed judgment of the great mass of pronounced Prohibitionists of the country. The statement has recently been published that an examination of statistics made by the President of the State Temperance Alliance of Iowa shows that not more than *one in forty* of the Prohibitionists of the country are members of the Prohibition party. The following figures show that this is no exaggeration. The three representative Prohibition States are Maine, Kansas and Iowa. In these States Prohibition has been adopted by decided majorities. And yet in 1884 out of a total vote in these States of 771,219 the Prohibition candidate for the Presidency received just 8,569 votes—that is, 1 vote out of 90. Supposing Prohibition adopted in these States by a bare majority the Prohibition candidate received but one vote out of every 45 pronounced Prohibitionists.

This result is highly significant, and yet it is not surprising. It is just what might have been anticipated, and what may be anticipated in the future. And for this simple reason a *Prohibition party ticket submits the question of Prohibition with Prohibition handicapped*. The great mass of voters have very decided convictions on other important political issues. Many, for instance, feel that their financial interests, it may be the means of support for themselves and their families—their bread and butter—depend on a Protective Tariff. Many feel that important interests of the nation are imperilled by having the Federal Government controlled by those lately in rebellion. Many have very decided convictions on the question of "woman suffrage." Now the Prohibition party brings the question to the ballot-box in a way that requires the voter to ignore his convictions, however decided, on all other political questions however important or however they may affect his personal interests, and this, too, when it is entirely practicable to submit the question untrammelled by any other political or personal consideration. Now this, to say the least, is unwise. When a man about to enter a race puts on clogs, or gets into a sack, it is taken for granted that whatever other object he may have in running, it is not to win the race. One who enters to win obeys the Scriptural injunction to "lay aside every weight."

Our Prohibition party brethren might learn wisdom in this matter from the enemy, the rum-sellers. Their different policies are but another illustration that "the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light." The rum-sellers could poll a much larger vote than the party Prohibitionists. Yet they do not organize themselves into a "Liquor party" and nominate "Liquor party" candidates. They know that to do so would only render them powerless at the ballot-box. Instead of this they organize "Personal Liberty leagues," and in the interest of their traffic work within the lines of the existing parties in whatever way will be most likely to attain their end, and at the ballot-box they recognize but one principle of action—to put their votes where they will do the most good for their cause. I need not tell you how powerful is the influence they in this way exert. Rum-sellers may be wicked, but in this matter they are not unwise.

In your "fifth consideration" you say, the Government pays no attention to anything but the ballot. The precise fact—and one which our Prohibition party brethren seem to overlook—is, The Government pays no attention to anything but a *majority* at the ballot-box. With this amendment allow me to suggest the following substitutes for your concluding "considerations:"

8. It is the duty of all who are in favor of Prohibition to *coöperate* in effort to secure *operative prohibitory legislation* in whatever way will be most effectual to attain the end.

9. This end can be most readily attained, not by a Prohibition party, but by organizing in every community a "*No-Party Anti-Liquor League*," having for its object; *first*—to secure the enactment of a Local Option prohibitory law in every State where such law does not already exist; *second*—to take such measures as may be necessary to bring the question of Prohibition to the ballot-box in each district; *third*—to take such measures as may be most advisable to secure a majority in each district for Prohibition; *fourth*—when the application of the law to the district has been secured, to take such measures as may be most advisable to secure the enforcement of the law.

10. It is the duty of every citizen who is in favor of Prohibition to become an active member of a "*No-Party Anti-Liquor League*."

After more than thirty years of discussion and experiment the Prohibitionists of the country are coming to the conclusion that the policy just mentioned is the most practicable and efficient for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating beverages. Its adoption is rapidly extending and with most satisfactory results. If the zeal manifested by party Prohibitionists to secure votes for their party candidates without any prospect of their election as members of a No-Party Anti-Liquor League, their influence for the suppression of intemperance and the rum traffic would be immensely increased. We have recently had in Princeton a striking illustration of the comparative efficiency of the Prohibition party policy and that of a No-Party Anti-Liquor League. At the State election in November last, the Prohibition party in Princeton polled just fourteen votes—of course accomplishing nothing except to make the impression where the facts were not known, that there was an overwhelming majority in our community against Prohibition. At our municipal election of April, through the influence of a No-Party Anti-Liquor League, including among its active members party-prohibitionists, a "No License" ticket, composed entirely of Republicans and Democrats, was nominated. And what was the result? The "No License" ticket received 425 votes and was elected by a majority of 100.

I have endeavored, my dear brother, faithfully and frankly to comply with your request. What I have said may not convince you that you are wrong; it may at least show you that there is some ground for an honest difference of opinion on the question of duty, not only "as a patriotic Christian citizen," but as "an intelligent and conscientious" Prohibitionist.

Trusting that we both may be divinely guided, and with a high appreciation of your varied and valued labors in the Master's service, I am,

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

[PROF.] JOHN T. DUFFIELD, D.D.

#### NOVELS AS LITERARY ANODYNES.<sup>1</sup>

HERE, then, are four kinds of novels—four popular kinds. Here is the novel of the new religion, the novel of the new society that declines to have any religion, the novel of dismal commonplace, and the novel of the divorce court. Can any poor man or woman who reads romance for amusement, and because it serves as an anodyne, get diversion, or comfort, or oblivion except in slumber, from any of these? . . . A man wants his novel to be an anodyne. From the romancer he demands what the wife of Thon of Egypt gave Helen,—nepenthe,—the draught magical which put pain and sorrow out of mind. Is this a selfish, unfeeling demand? It seems to me that one might as rationally call the timely tendency to sleep at night unfeeling and selfish. Are not some fourteen hours of the day enough wherein to fight with problems, and worry about faiths, and read one's heart with futile pities and powerless indignations? Leave me an hour in the day not to work in, or ponder in, or sorrow in; but to dream in, or to wander in the dreams of others. Into these dreams, printed and bound, let as little of truth come as may be; let me forget the sweating system, and the European situations, and party government, and a phantom fleet, and a stunted army. Let me forget that "miracles do not happen;" carry me where they do happen. Let me forget that nobody marries his true love: bear me to that enchanted realm where, as the ballad says,

"Oh, ye may keep your lands and towers,  
Ye have that lady in your bowers;  
And ye may keep your very life,  
Ye have that lady for your wife!"

Weary me no more, for this hour, with your shades of theological opinion; let me be happy with that god of the old French tale, that "god who loveth lovers." Close the veil on the brutes who kick women to death, and raise the curtain on gallant deeds, and maidens rescued, and dragons and duennas discomfited. Pour out the nepenthe, in short, and I shall not ask if the cup be gold chased by Mr. Stevenson, or a buffalo-horn beaker brought by Mr. Haggard from Kukuana-land, or the Baron of Bradwardine's Bear, or the "cup of Hercules" of Théophile Gautier, or merely a common café wine glass of M. Fortuné du Boisgobey's, or M. Xavier de Montépin's. If only the nepenthe be foaming there,—the delightful draught of dear forgetfulness,—the outside of the cup may take care of itself; or, to drop metaphor, I shall not look too closely at an author's manner and style, while he entertains me in the dominion of dreams.

To get into fairy-land—that is the aspiration of all of us whom the world oppresses. Mr. Howells may assure us that the part of modern fiction is to make to-day more actual, more real, to show us the kind, ugly, manly face of life—I do not quote his words, but the general sense of them. Well, Fiction may do that if she can, may do it for people who do not find to-day a great deal too actual for their taste already, who do not see the face of life at too close quarters. But many—the majority, one fancies—want to forget to-day now and then, to live awhile unconditioned by time and space and evolutions. The old roads to fairy-land are lost; you may walk nine times "widdershins" round any fairy gnome, and the door will not open into that enchanted climate. The Fairy Queen will not "borrow" us, as she borrowed Tamlane, but how we wish she would! We cannot reach that land of glad appearances, where none but the foolish cared to see that all the beautiful dames were mere shells and semblances, and the Queen herself but the ghost of dread Persephone. Cut off from the fairy world, tied down to a world in which there are but few exceptions, at best, to the workings of the laws of Nature, we are driven into the domain of make-believe and of romance. In fiction we have the interest of realistic photographs of the life we know too well, realistic studies of the development of characters like our own petty characters, thwarted passions, unfulfilled ambitions, tarnished victories over self, over temptations, melancholy compromises, misery more or less disguised, dull dinner-parties, degraded politics. This is the stuff of the fiction that calls itself natural and real—this, and the study of blind forces of society, blind uneasy movements of the unhappy collective mass of mankind. To write about all this in novels may be considered a kind of moral and artistic duty; to read about it may be regarded as a discipline. I deny the duty; let the press and the pulpit and the platform see it. I don't want the discipline; enough of it one gets every day, and too much. The discipline is a discipline in the old sense,—a constant self-flagellation; the wearing voluntarily, of an iron chain studded with spikes.

So true is this that, as the world unavoidably gets more terribly real and earnest, romance and literary anodynes will be more and more in demand. When the Civil War began in England, when things were at their sharpest and hardest for that season, we find Lovelace recommending Sidney's *Arctica* to his Lucasta. An escape into a peaceful world of shepherds and singers was what this gallant soldier asked, and what all of us who continue to read will soon be asking from the Muse of Fiction. Very great skill and art may be expended in drawing people exactly like our tormented and bewildered selves, with experience like our own; but this art will give us neither joy nor any rest. A person who is yet young enough to feel the distress of the heart, and who is actually feeling them, will hardly be able to read a novel in which these regrets and disasters are too minutely studied, in which he sees his own tortured face as in a glass. He will want something very different, as Carlyle felt the need of Marryat's novels in the literary misfortune of his life. The course of things at present makes for disorder and unhappiness. Nobody but the stormy petrels of our race can enjoy this. We are driven, perforce, to the shores of old or new romance, and are compelled to care less for the feelings and emotions and thoughts of fictitious characters, than merely for a sequence of exciting events. We are concerned, in fiction, with what happens, if it be forcibly described, rather than with what is suffered or thought by the fictitious persons of the tale.

<sup>1</sup> From an Article by Andrew Lang, in *The New Princeton Review*, for September.

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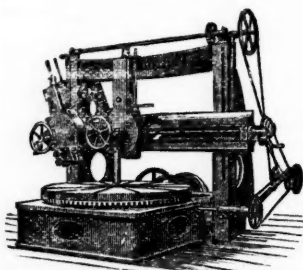
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